THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 45.

AILY CONFEDERATE.

. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

Financial System Embodied in the Tax and Funding Acts.

hese two acts constitute one scheme, and ld be studied in connection. They will be understood by an explanation of the practical duties of the tax payer and currency holder ch each. To begin with

THE TAX ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

his act is additional to the act of April 24, 3, which it also modifies, and in some reets repeals. The duration of the act is for year 1864, alone; though it imposes a respective tax upon certain profits of 1863 operation is through the same machinery h the old law. It imposes taxes,

1. *Upon Property.*—Upon the value of all perty. (unless specifically taxed otherwise) February 17, 1864, and assessed at its e in the year 1866, is levied a tax of five cent., payable June 1, 1864.

The list of exemptions will be seen below; o the property taxed otherwise by the act. r handise is not included in this act.

Enforced in the tax are land, negroes, rses, mules, cattle, and all live stock on rations; also, plantation tools, instruments and provisions of every description, constituting the whole agricultural property of the country.

2. Houses and lots, furniture, books, house-hold and kitchen utensils and provisions, and all sorts of supplies, constituting real estate, and establishments in cities and towns.

3. Cotton and tobacco, (held as an investment—not as merchandise—so we construe the law) and, in general, all property not named in the remaining items of the act.

If the land, negroes, cotton or tobacco were purchased after July 1, 1862, they are valued at the price paid for them

From the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, is deducted the value of the tithes delivered to the government; provided, that if the tax in kind should exceed the five per cent. tax, the whole tithe is to be paid, nevertheless.

This tax is due and to be collected on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A question of some importance occurs here, viz:—whether the tax on agricultural property is to be paid in advance, and the value of the tithes refunded from time to time, or whether the tithe is to be first delivered, and the ascertained *residue* to be paid? We think the latter the correct mode, for reasons to be hereafter given.

2. On the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewelry and watches—assessed at the same rate, viz: of the year 1860, ten per cent.

3. On the value of shares in any bank, railroad company, or other joint stock company—assessed not at its value in 1860, but at its value February 17, 1864, a tax of five per cent.

4. Upon the *amount* of gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, and upon the *amount* of all bills of exchange on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent. Also, upon the amount of solvent credits, bank bills and currency, (unless such credits are used in a registered business, the profits of which are taxed, and except, also, non-interest bearing Confederate money) a tax of five per cent.

This tax includes notes, accounts, (except mercantile or others used in taxed business,) bonds, whether State, Corporation or Confederate; also, 7.30 notes. *Query*—Does it include call certificates? We think not, they being regarded as the currency they represent. It is not clear, however.

An important question arises, whether this tax is payable in *currency* or in *kind*? i. e. whether five per cent. of the actual gold coin, for example, is to be paid? We incline to the affirmative opinion, for the reasons hereafter given.

5. Upon moneys held abroad, five per cent. *of their value* February 17, 1864, at the place where the tax is assessed.

The foregoing taxes are all applicable to the year 1864, alone, and payable, (except the agricultural property tax,) June 1, 1864.

TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFITS.

1. There are, in addition to the taxes of 1863:

A tax of ten per cent. is levied upon almost every species of profits made by buying and selling between July 1, 1863, and July 1, 1865, viz: Upon the profits made on liquors, agricultural products, cattle or live stock, manufactures, or merchandize, in gold, exchange, coin, stocks, bonds, notes or credits, and on any PROPERTY OR EFFECTS, (sweeping words)

Are profits on cotton and tobacco included? We think not, these items being taxed as property by section 1.

2. On the excess of profits over twenty-five per cent. by any joint stock company, bank, railroad, factory, &c., during the year 1863, a tax is levied of twenty-five per cent.

These two taxes are payable *now*.

A like tax with number 2 is levied upon joint stock companies for 1864, payable July 1, 1865.

EXEMPTIONS.

1. For each head of family, $500; for each minor child, $100 more, and for each son in the army or died in the service, $500 more.

2. For each soldier's widow or family of minors, $1 000.

3. For each soldier in service or disabled, $1,000, provided his property (not including furniture) is less than $1 000.

4. Provision is made for deduction from value of property injured by the enemy, or of refugees.

5. Confederate bonds held for minors or lunatics are exempt, if the interest is less than $1,000.

Such are the provisions of the tax act. We come next to.

THE FUNDING ACT.

The general effect of this law, is to compel funding, or submission to heavy taxation.

The holder of currency may be either an individual, a bank or a State. Section 12 refers to the duties and privileges of a State holding currency; section 10 to those of a bank

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The *individual holder* of ordinary Confederate Treasury notes, not bearing interest, is affected as follows:

1. If he holds $100 bills, non-interest bearing, he must fund said notes in four per cent. Confederate bonds (described more fully hereafter) before April 1, 1864, or else pay then a tax of 33⅓ per cent, and on May 1, 1864, another tax of 10 per cent., and so on months 10 per cent. until the bill is absorbed in October. After April 1st, the said taxes attach to the note as if credits were written thereon. The note is no longer receivable for public dues, and no longer exchangeable for the new issue of currency hereafter described, but may be exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds, after deducting the taxes due.

These provisions necessarily enforce the funding of $100 bills.

2. The holder of 50's 20's and 10's must fund said notes by April 1, 1864, in four per cent. bonds, or pay 33⅓ per cent taxation attaching to each bill. He can exchange the bill so taxed for a new issue of treasury notes at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills, or for four per cent. call certificates, at the same rate, payable on call in the new issue, or four per cent bonds; he can also pay taxes, postage and the like at the same rate On January 1, 1865, however, a tax of one hundred per cent is imposed upon all such old bills not funded or exchanged.

3. The holder of $5 bills must fund or exchange them in like manner—the date of funding, however, being July 1, 1864

The 100 per cent. tax, payable Jan'y 1, 1865, on bills not funded, does not seem to apply, however, to $5 bills.

4. The holders of bills under $5 are not affected by the funding act. So much for holders of non-interest bearing notes.

5. Holders of $7.30 notes cannot use them longer in payment of public dues. They are converted, by the direct operation of the act, into bonds payable two years after peace.

6. Holders of call certificates are governed by the same provisions as holders of the currency into which these were convertible. If not converted, interest will be paid on two-thirds of their face, after April 1, 1864, and they continue convertible into treasury notes of the new issue at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old. Holders of such certificates under the act of March 23d, 1863, can (by section 18) receive the bonds therein provided for.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—Our readers will discern that we have this week "run up at our mast head" the glorious VANCE BANNER for the next Gubernatorial contest to come off in August next.

We present the name of our first, second and last choice, and the claims of our Chieftain, with pride and pleasure—and in so doing, we assert that we but express the wishes of the great mass of the people of the entire State!

For soundness of sentiment and practicability of views, and for honorable intentions and administrative capacity, Gov. Vance has proven himself equal to the great leaders in the revolution of 1776, and to-day he stands the acknowledged giant among his compeers in the revolution of 1861!—*Greensb Patriot.*

FOR SALE.---Two good Farm Horses.
Apply at
mh 17-44 2t* PLANTERS HOTEL.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITRELL'S Depot.—Several large furnished Rooms can be rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days.
march 17-44 1w.

FOR SALE
BY E. CUTHBERT,
No. 57, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.
500 Pairs Best English Cotton Cards.
300 Yds Dundee Cotten Bagging.
400 Yards Spring Chalies, new styles.
1500 " " Calicoes, " "
3000 " " Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Trunks, &c., &c.
E. CUTHBERT,
No. 57, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
mh 15—42-eod3t

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate or Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

Notice
OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., }
MARCH 15, 1864. }
THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 d15t Sup't.
Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

CONFEDERATE STATES' DEPOSITARY OFFICE,
OXFORD, N. C.
THE subscriber has been appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress.
R. H. KINGSBURY,
mh 16-43 5t* Depositary.

Notice.
OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., }
RALEIGH, March 15, 1864. }
FREIGHT on all goods shipped from any point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid, P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 1w Sup't.

A NICE ARTICLE OF BROWN SUGAR for sale at
mh 16-43 2t* WOODEL'S.

INK! INK!! INK!!!—A few more gross of BLACK INK, now ready. Confederate bills large or small taken. Price per gross, $50.
mh 15—42-d10t* BRANSON & FARRAR.

SEE HERE.—Bring in your accounts before the 26th of March, or you will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds, or the old issue at par.
mh 15—42-10t* BRANSON & FARRAR.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 26th inst., will be sold, at ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe County, TEN LIKELY NEGROES—Women, and Children and Boys, belonging to the estate of B. B. Armstrong, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale.
March 14. 42-10t*

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—2000 pounds Plantation Iron, 1000 pounds Hollow Ware, for sale by JORDAN WOMBLE.
Raleigh, March 16, 1864.—7-w3t*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, March 14, 1864. }
SOLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in Raleigh, who do not, immediately on arrival, register a duplicate of said furlough at this office, (stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
mh 15-42 d12t Capt. & Provost Marshal.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., }
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864. }

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the place stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided. and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April 1864.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give it depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand on any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2d

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., }
RALEIGH, March 1, 1864. }
Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.
W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer.

Wanted.----To Rent an Unfurnished ROOM near the Confederate Office. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

TO HOLDERS OF N. C. RAILROAD BONDS.
THE Committee of the Sinking Fund are giving State Bonds, (new issue,) in exchange for the Railroad Bonds. C. P. MENDENHALL,
mh 11—39 d18 Chairman.

C. S DEPOSITORY.
A Depository for Funding the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States has been opened at GOLDSBORO'. The office is in the store of Andrews & Washington. Persons having notes to fund, are requested to present them as soon as possible, and not wait until the end of the month.
All packages of Notes presented, must be arranged with the notes of each six together, before presentation. E. B. BORDEN,
mh 11—39-d12t Depositary.

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO. }
RALEIGH, March 10, 1864 }
This Company intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS.
mh 11—39-dtap1 Treasurer.

IRON CASTINGS.—I have both Vesuvius and Rehoboth Furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C., in full blast, and I will execute all kinds of Plow and Machinery Castings to order, on short notice when the paterns are furnished. S. P. OATES.
Lincolnton, N. C., March 12—40-d12t

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.
I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.
The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. }
RALEIGH, March 13, 1864. }
ALL BANKS, CORPORATIONS OR PERsons holding CHECKS on this Bank, are hereby notified that they must be presented on or before 28th March, or they will be paid only in the present issue at par, or in four per cent. bonds.
mh 13—41 d15t C. DEWEY, Cash.

GENERAL ORDERS.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORY.
Wanted—100,000 FUR SKINS. The undersigned are Manufacturing HATS at Statesville, N. C., and wish to purchase the above amount of FURS, for which they will pay the highest prices, or exchange for Hats.
WANTED also, 1000 lbs. of WOOL on the same terms. For particulars apply to us.
WITTKOWSKY, & Co.
Statesville, March 14. 41 12t*

Lost or Misplaced—An Eight per cent. Confederate Bond for one thousand dollars, payable in 1868. It was probably lost between Greensborough and Weldon, a few days since. The finder will be suitably rewarded if he will leave said bond with J M. TOWLES, Raleigh.
WM. R. GORDON.
Murfreesborough, March 9. 42-d5t

Guard Duty.
THE undersigned is raising a Company to Guard the Prisoners at Salisbury, and is authorized to receive into the Company persons under 18 and over 45. Those who desire to remain near home and do light service, have now a chance to secure a favorable place in this Company.
WM. W. BEARD.
Salisbury, March 16, 1864—43 1w

WANTED.--A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.
Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.
Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 18-d1y

Bank of North Carolina.
ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.
A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres
Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. S. CANNON.
Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32-dtf

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.
Feb. 27, 1864.
WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*

$300 Reward.---Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout, and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.
Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
CAIN & RUFFIN.
23 d2t Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19. 1864.

JUST ARRIVED!!!
BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.
Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp, to take measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.
WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34tm. C. M. FARRISS.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON, & Co.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, Va.—On Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of *MANUFACTURED TOBACCO*, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred tierces of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco in the Confederacy.
38-8t

Notice.
HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Hospital, No. 8, between the hours of 10 and 2.
By order of Surgeon P. E. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.
E. B. HOLLAND,
38 2aw1m A. Ass't. Surg. C. S. A.

LIKELY NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.—Will be sold privately, a negro boy, about 14 years of age, sound in every respect, and very active about a farm. For further information call at the Clerk's Desk of the Daily Confederate. mh 15-42-dtf.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD CO., }
VANCE, March 12, 1864. }
NOTICE is hereby given that after March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs, of freights and fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent. The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.
By order of T. J. Sumner, Superintendent.
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
mh 15—42-dt20mh Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against me as Trustee for the county of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
mh 15-42-dtap1. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

READ THIS.—Persons desiring JORDAN & MOSES to tan for them on the shares, at their reduced prices, will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W. Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh. mh 15—42-d1w

$50 REWARD
FOR negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEN,
mh 16-43 6t* Henderson, N. C.

Notice.
WE are now prepared to receive and pay all ballances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.
We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
mh 16-43 15t*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.
ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Notice.—On the first day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22. 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.
The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.
For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh N. C.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. }
VANCE, March 4, 1864. }
Notice is hereby given, that after March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.
By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO. }
VANCE, March 4, 1864 }
Notice is hereby given, that all Debts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.
By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr. Sec'y.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy, about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chess, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
WM. M. SMITH,
30-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.
I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:
Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863
II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, deots, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.
III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty five per cent. on such excess. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE. }
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864. }
Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent, Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GUION,
37 dt25. Casher.
Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser.

Office Chatham R. R. Co. }
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864 }
ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3taw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. }
RICHMOND, March 11th, 1864. }
THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA:

Henry Savage,	Wilmington,
C. B. Harrison,	Raleigh.
A. C. Williamson,	Charlotte.
John W. Sandford,	Fayetteville.
E. B. Borden,	Goldsboro'.
J. B. Batchelor,	Warrenton.
W. M. Pippen,	Tarboro'.
C. S. Winstead,	Roxboro'.
John W. Hunter,	Salem.
Yancey Jones,	Yanceyville.
James Calloway,	Wilkesboro'.
E. J. Erwin,	Morganton.
C. A. Carlton,	Statesville.
W. W. McDowell,	Asheville.
M. W. Jarais,	Salisbury.
Samuel B. Lowe,	Newton.
W. M. Reinhardt,	Lincolnton.
H. B. Hammond,	Wadesboro'.
John M. Worth,	Ashboro'.
J. H. Haughton,	Pittsboro'.
J. H. Lindsay,	Greensboro'.
Russel H. Kingsbury,	Oxford.
H. J. Harvey,	Halifax.
Cicero F. Lowe,	Lexington.
John M. Kirkland,	Hillsboro'.
Bank of Cape Fear,	Wilmington.

In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.
They are the following:
Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. B. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange C. H., Va.
Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. E. McMahon, Q. M. Maj-Gen. J. C. Breckenridge's Division, Dublin Depot. Va.
Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.
Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's Corps, Dalton, Ga.
Capt. Y. S. Patton, A. Q. M. L

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Gov. Brown's Message.

The message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, is a most wanton and unnecessary fire brand, thrown in at a moment when, with scarce a dissenting voice, the nation was girding on her energy for the putting forth of a decisive effort to end the war, by the establishment of the National Independence. The popular mind had inured itself to the necessity of strong, vigorous and emphatic measures by Congress for the maintenance of the national credit, the strengthening of the army, and the suppression of seditious practices, the holding unlawful intercourse with the enemy, the encouragement of desertion, and the dangerous agitators of *State action, which meant secession anew.*

The popular temper chided the tardiness of Congress, grew querulous of its delay, inaction and seeming sloth—complained even of its deliberation, and threatened it with the people's indignation, should it fail to advance to the line on which the popular judgment and the public exigency stood side by side. Congress, as was natural to a constituent body, became impressed by the manifest tokens of the will of the nation, and determined to summon all its boldness for the occasion, and it has merited and received an unusual commendation for its patriotic and consummate legislation. Upon the currency question, it opened the door to the broadest presentation of public opinion. In advance of the session, the Secretary addressed a communication to a highly respectable and prominent gentleman of financial ability and repute, and elicited from him a plan for the relief of the country against its mass of depreciated paper. Upon this followed elaborate and multiplied opinions from eminent individuals and corporate bodies used to deal in money affairs and cognizant of matters of finance. Superadded to these, the Secretary, digesting these various propositions, embodied his own views in a distinct report, and after Congress met—after its committee was appointed, the public press and private communications continued to pour in upon it the eliminations of financial minds upon this absorbing, complex, and difficult question. It was given to a committee composed of the very ablest minds in both bodies, with authority, in the House branch, at least, to sit during the sessions of the House, and this committee belabored the subject with great—industry, and we have not a doubt with a sincere desire to arrive at the very best means of extricating the country from the embarrassments of its financial depressions. It was eminently wise and proper that the deliberations, both of the committee and of Congress, should have been conducted in secret. Many points must of necessity have arisen during the investigation which it were all important to withhold from the knowledge of the enemy, the possession of which, by our own critics, would have turned materially to the national disadvantage. It seems to be entirely forgotten that this nation is fighting a war for very existence, and what it yields of popular or State power is but temporary, and for the permanent preservation of both. It is scarce within the realization of any individual, or indeed of our people generally, how much of damage the nation has sustained by unwise and impolitic disclosures—sometimes by downright narrative for the enemy's information—at others by what are considered shrewd hints, which inform the knowing ones, but which the enemy are supposed not to comprehend. It was not the least display of Congressional wisdom and firmness, that resisted popular clamor and confined within its own body its deliberations on this subject. It has nothing to fear from the popular judgement in this matter. All right-minded people will approve its action, and only carping querulists, like Gov. Brown, will scold over it. It looks very much as though this popular old gentleman, who is right hearted enough, but very hard headed, and very wrong headed, were looking for some personal object beyond the Gubernatorial chair of Georgia, and were stirring a few coals to light a party fire for warming Gov Brown. In most of his petulant declamations, this selfish purpose underlies a very thin stratum of genuine and well founded objection.

The action of Congress upon the currency fell within the limits of the various propositions of relief submitted from the multiplied sources to which we have alluded, and comprehended in its details somewhat of the principles of each. These principles were a forced loan, compulsory funding, partial or favored securities, and high taxation. The bill embraces all these principles, and a full answer is given to any suggestion or accusation of repudiation, that the creditor of the government is bettered, both in the value and in the safety of the claim he is to have, as contrasted with that he held before this legislation. There is abundant precedent among nations, where good faith is a cardinal virtue, for the reduction of interest on outlying government securities by a compulsory funding. Both England and France have resorted to this method of recovering the national credit, and helping the government creditors. It is impossible, under the circumstances, that a bill could have been elaborated by Congress so as to be free from individual and class oppression, to a greater or less degress; no more could one be expected free of difficulty in the construction of its numerous clauses, but this bill has the singular merit of almost an unanimous popular acquiesence; and let croakers like Gov. Brown say what they may, this bill has lighted a new hope in the popular heart, strengthened anew the popular confidence; and met as it has been by a calm, temperate approval in most instances, and reliant action, it it will correct the evil, and bestow upon the nation the main sinew of war, cured of its weakness.

While petty minds, not yet broadened to the comprehension of the great national struggle, are puddling in the shallow and dirty water of party and personal schemes of selfish aggrandizement, the directors of the national career are out upon the sea, with a full survey of the horizon on every hand, possessed of a good compass and chart, holding a secure helm and guiding the good ship safe to a harbor of honor and security. They will live to rejoice in and to be immortalized by the success of their endeavors, while the puddlers will be bespattered with mud and drowned in their own wallow.

We have heretofore justified, in detail, the currency law of Congress, but may again recur to this quarrelsome message of this political old bachelor of a Governor, whom neither the decision of his own courts or those of the other States, nor the acts of the President, nor those of Congress, seem to satisfy—whose only source of satisfaction seems to be Gov. Joseph Brown.

Agreeable Society.

On yesterday we noticed the address of the female "Union League Club" to the twentieth U. S. "colored troops," and the letter of regret of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix. These "wives, mothers and sisters of New York" who have thus put themselves in connection with an organized body of runaway negroes, slaves and disreputable free negroes, are composed of a mixed class. Some of them are of those who have had claim to an ancient family influence and respectability, while most of them are of the snob order, who have risen within the last few years, on, perhaps, illegitimate profits, derived by their husbands from cheating the owners of these very slaves, whose factors they have been. We are glad to note that among these hundred or more subscribers of New York *shoddydom*, the respectable name of *Smith* does not once appear.

Dim out of the future, there comes a scene, when these "colored troops" will return to New York—the few that will escape the general massacre—then will come the nice rewards of merit, to be dispensed by these *elegant sympathizers;* the soft white hand of Miss Joy, giving Lieut. Col. Tony Davis, an ungloved clasp, while upon his polished brow she puts the evergreen wreath; and after the ceremony of coronation the soiree and the dance. Delicate white maidens interlocked in the giddy waltz with their chosen officers of perfect ebony; the round turned ankles and the unmistakeable shins tripping together in the dance; and, *vice versa*, the ladies of African descent, tearing to their northern sisters the family nomenclatures, whence they have been stolen, caught up with avidity by the exquisites of the New York gentry. It will be a charming hour—that evening entertainment—when, after the *"alacrity"* of murder has been shown by these organized negroes, the welcome home shall be uttered by the "wives, mothers and sisters of New York." There will be no letter of "regret" from Gen. Dix on that occasion. Mingling in that assembly of varied colors, amid lustrous lights, and the soft perfumes distilled from the "essence of *sans souci,*" and the *"ottar de negre,"* this *"preux chevallier"* will be altogether at home. As Gen. Dix is an old friend of ours, we beg to commend to his acquaintance and hospitable attentions our cook, *Mary,* captured at Newbern. If Gen. Foster did not steal her along with our furniture for his own use, and Mrs. Foster's, she will undoubtedly be at the reception of the twentieth on their return to New York. She is a stout, bright mulatto woman, and well dressed in a *"Gros de Rhin"* or *"Poult de soie."* She would present a *"point d'Afrique"* in that distinguished circle, which would afford to our quondam acquaintance an entertainment at once unique and novel. What a people! To be separated forever from them is God's divinest blessing. Cursed be he, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, who would again contaminate southern womanhood with this vile and hideous association.

FROM SUFFOLK.—At Suffolk everything has been quiet since the late fight. The yankee forces are again at their camping ground at Bernard's mill, and their pickets are at Jericho Run. The negro forces engaged and scattered by Ransom, did not halt in their retreat until they reached Portsmouth, and have not returned. In their retreat they burned the mill of Rev. A. R. Bernard, which was the main dependance of its owner for the support of a large family. No yankee soldier has ventured to show his face in Suffolk since the thrashing Ransom's forces gave the negro troops. All who saw the negro forces in their retreat from Suffolk, are now satisfied that they will never make fighting soldiers. The officers, who were whites, far outran their negro comrades.

Governor Medary, of the Columbus (Ohio) "Crisis," in a late number of his paper, says:

In the latest news from Washington in the Republican papers, we find this, viz: It has leaked out that official reports put the Union loss at Chancellorsville, in killed, wounded and missing at 28,000, 30,000 at Chickahominy, 20,000 at second Manassas, 20,000 at Fredericksburg, and 25,000 at Gettysburg. These appaling figures tell plainly what has become of the grand army of the winter of 1862. We can't bring back the lost, but we can, as christians and patriots, make an effort before God and man to save a remnant of what is left.

Latest from the North.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 11th, and New York Herald of same date, have been received. From the news summary of the former, we copy the following:

Notwithstanding the semi official announcement that the rumors in regard to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France were entirely groundless, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the son of Mr. Dayton had reached Washington, as the bearer of dispatches from his father. Mr. Dayton expresses the opinion that the recent course of the French government in permitting Confederate vessels of war to be repaired in French ports, and allowing them to depart freely when ready for sea, foreshadows the recognition of the Confederacy.

The correspondent of the New York World reports that, soon after the arrival of Gen. Grant at Washington, a council of war was held, at which it was determined, on the advice of the new Lieutenant General, to make the capture of Richmond the primary object of the spring campaign. To effect this result, the 11th and 12th corps will be brought from Chattanooga to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and also two corps from the Mississippi river. It is believed that an army of 260,000 men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day.

The decision of the Supreme Court of St. Johns, N. B., in the case of the captors of the Chesapeake, has been rendered, and the *release of the prisoners* ordered on the ground—1st. That the United States has made no proper requisition for the rendition of the prisoners. 2. That if such a requisition had been made, the act was not committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was not therefore such an offence, under the extradition treaty, as would require the parties to be given up; and, finally, because the police magistrate had no jurisdiction in the case, or, if he had such jurisdiction, the warrant issued for the commitment of the prisoners was insufficient to justify their detention.

The New York Commercial reports on the authority of a letter from Fortress Monroe, that not only is Newbern besieged by Confederates at this time, but that nearly every other Federal port in North Carolina is similarly invested.

Secretary Chase has written a letter to the Hon. S. C. Hall, of Ohio, withdrawing his name from the Presidential canvass.

The Herald contains nothing of interest in addition to what is given above. The closing quotation of gold in New York, on the 10th, was 165½. The excitement in the stock market was unabated.

TWO DAYS LATER.—From the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 12th instant—one day later than the published above we make the following synopsis of its chief items of news:

In the Senate, on the 11th, a bill was passed, 30 to 8, authorizing Secretary Chase to sell his surplus gold.

The capors of the Chesapeake have been released by order of the Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Lincoln was just about to send a gunboat to receive them.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated 7th March, says:

The cavalry under Kilpatrick, which made the recent raid around Lee's army and came down to Yorktown, have marched across the Peninsula to Newport News Point, and are today embarking for Portsmouth, Va., from which place they will march on Suffolk, where General Heckman is quite seriously threatened by the enemy, said to be 20,000 strong. Heckman is a tiger, and if Kilpatrick is to remain in command of the cavalry, no fears need be entertained that the enemy will long threaten Suffolk.

New York, March 11.—It is reported on authority of the United States gunboat De Soto, that a rebel privateer, a bark-rigged steamer, is cruising to the westward of Havana.

Washington, March 11.—Lieutenant General Grant was summoned to Washington last night from the army of the Potomac, and returned this morning in a special train, accompanied by General Meade. It is understood that the General will leave for the west immediately, probably this evening.

Baltimore, March 12.—Lieutenant General Grant passed through Baltimore last night *en route* for the west.

"CAPTURING SEVERAL."—*Fortress Monroe,* March 10.—The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of this morning says: The enemy attacked our cavalry yesterday near Suffolk and forced them back in disorder, capturing several of the fugitives.

[This refers to the sound chastisement recently inflicted on the enemy by Ransom's brigade.]

FIGHT NEAR SNICKERSVILLE.—A skirmish is reported between a detachment of General Sullivan's cavalry and some of Mosby's men. The skirmish is said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Snickersville, Loudoun county, Virginia. Our party had been ordered to Purcellville; but, not being acquainted with the country, went to Snickersville, where they fell in with a superior force. A fight naturally ensued, and our forces lost several of their number, belonging to the 21st New York cavalry.

[This means that Mosby has again whipped them very badly.

EXTENSIVE RAID PROJECTED THROUGH TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—It is known here, from trustworthy intelligence from the interior, that an extensive raid through Tennessee and Kentucky is projected by the rebels, and is, in fact, nearly, if not quite, ready to start. A point on the Ohio river below Louisville, and probably near Evansville, Indiana, will be an intermediate destination.

MOBILE—*New York,* March 11.—The steamer Western Metropolis brings advices from New Orleans to the 1st inst.

The bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, continued vigorously, but none of our vessels were seriously hurt. A letter from the fleet says that Farragut intends silencing Fort Powell, so as to send his mosquito fleet into Mobile Bay. By so doing he will cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines.

WOULD RUIN US FOREVER.—The New York *Round Table,* of March 12th, speaking of Kilpatrick's expedition, says:

"We will not credit the statements that any intention existed of sacking the city, should it have fallen into our possession; such an act, such an intention even, would disgrace our noble cause forever."

[Whether the *Round Table* chooses to believe it or not, Dahlgren is witness to the fact that such was the "intention." The world will believe it, and will, indeed, hold the North disgraced forever.]

To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy books; they presently fix thee to them and drive the other out of thy thoughts.

Grand Reception of Returned Prisoners.

We are much pleased to learn from our Richmond exchanges, that the returned Confederate prisoners by last flag of truce boat, were received in that city with the greatest enthusiasm.

For hours before the boat arrived, the hills around Rocket's bloomed with beauty, and the streets about the Navy Yard were alive with throngs of pleased, expectant, joyous hearted people. As the boat neared the wharf, the band struck up "Dixie," the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the men cheered vociferously, which were returned by the soldiers on the boats in a hearty manner.

We quote further from the Sentinel:

After landing, the procession was formed by placing the returned officers between the platoons of the Public Guard, the privates bringing up the rear, and in this manner they proceeded up main street to Governor, thence to the Capitol Square, passing the Governor's mansion and giving him a salute. All along the route our soldiers were greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies and the cheers of the men.

The procession having arrived on the Capitol square, the space around the Washington Monument was soon filled with a dense crowd, who mixed with the returned soldiers, seeking friends, or making anxious inquiries after those still in the hands of the enemy.

Upon the appearance of President Davis, he was greeted with loud cheers, and in response to repeated calls, spoke briefly in those manly and eloquent terms for which he is noted.

Gov. Smith being called upon, extended a warm welcome to the men who had been suffering in Northern prisons, and continued to speak for some time in his happiest vein.

The assemblage was also addressed by Col. J. Lucius Davis, one of the exchanged prisoners, and by Capt. Hatch, the courteous assistant of the Commissioner of Exchange.

The returned soldiers were then supplied with refreshments, before marching out to the camp of paroled prisoners.

A noticeable feature in the procession was a Confederate battle-flag, carried by one of the soldiers on a pole. The bearer of the flag, Godfrey Gaisser, of Co. K, 6th Louisiana regiment, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, but has managed to conceal his colors about his person ever since, until being placed aboard the Allison, he unfurled it and waved it in defiance in the teeth of the enemy. He is a gallant and noble young man, and we trust he may live to bear his proud ensign to the close of the contest.

Among the list of returned officers (for all these returned prisoners were officers) we find the following from North Carolina, among whom we are pleased to see the name of our townsman, Lieut. Col. Edward Cantwell:

Col. C. Leventhorpe, 11th; Major A. D. Creedup, 47th; Capt. A. S. Cloud, 16th; First Lieuts. G. P. Bryant, 2d; R. Keough, 66th; and L. J. Handy, a citizen of North Carolina.

In the city council of Richmond, Mr. Scott, from the special committee appointed to purchase a residence for Gen. Lee, read the following letter, which, on his motion, was spread upon the journal:

HEADQ'RS. ARMY N. VA.,
NOV. 12, 1863.

To the President of the City Council, Richmond, Va:

SIR:—My attention has been directed to a resolution reported in the newspapers as having been introduced in the body over which you preside, having for its object the purchase by the city of Richmond of a house for the use of my family. I assure you, sir, that no want of appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by this resolution, or insensibility of the kind feeling which prompted it, induces me to ask, as I most respectfully do, that no further proceedings be taken with reference to the subject. The house is not necessary for the use of my family, and my own duties will prevent my residence in Richmond.

I should therefore be compelled to decline the generous offer, and I trust that whatever means the city council may have to spare for this purpose, may be devoted to the relief of the families of our soldiers in the field, who are more in need of assistance, and more deserving of it than myself.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
R. E. LEE, Gen.

THE STEAM RAMS.—In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Earl of Derby said that Lord Russell had declined to produce the papers he had asked for in reference to the steam rams, the Saxon and the Alabama, on the ground that their production would prejudice pending legal proceedings; but it appeared from a statement made by the government in the House of Commons, that there never had been any objection to produce the papers relating to the Saxon. He wished to ask whether there was any longer any objection to produce these papers.

Earl Russell said he had asked the advice of the law officers of the crown, in refusing to produce the papers, but the attorney general had since reconsidered the question, and had now no objection to give the papers.

Lord Chelmsford asked when it was that the attorney general changed his mind?

Earl Russell said the communication he had received from the attorney general was a privileged communication, and he should decline to say when it was made.

"A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE."—The Nashville Union contains, under the above caption, an editorial announcing the Federal plan for the campaign just ended. It also affords another key to Seymour's invasion of Florida, which was intended to be simultaneous and co operative with Sherman, Grierson, Logan and Thomas, in "freeing the States of Mississippi, Georgia and Florida of armed rebels." Thomas' move was independent.

"The campaign," says the Union, "is the most stupendous ever conceived by a master military mind since the days of the invention of gunpowder; and its success will vindicate its adoption, and place him who planned it in the list of military heroes."

So it appears that none of these movements were feints, but were co-operative and intended by a *coup de main* to "pulverize" the rebellion. The reader is familiar with the disastrous failure of them all. Where now stands the "hero" who planned the "gigantic enterprise?"

THE C. S. STEAMER FLORIDA AGAIN AT SEA.—The European Times says: The Confederate cruiser, Florida, has most effectually eluded her pursuers. The night she left was dark and stormy, the wind being south-east, and she took the Pass du Roy channel, going between the Saints safely to sea. The last heard of the United States steamer, Kersage, was four or five days previously, when she was spoken by a Brest pilot, 16 miles southwest of that port.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Movements of Yankee Troops.

DEMOPOLIS March 17.

Dispatches from Canton, report large numbers of Sherman's troops as having gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg. Gen. McPherson is in command at that place, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hurlbert having gone down the river with a large part of the army on forty transports, and are said to be going up Red river.

Gen. McPherson reported the spring campaign as inaugurated by Sherman, Banks and Thomas with failures. Gen. Forrest says seven-eights of Smith's cavalry have gone to Nashville.

Another dispatch says Sherman went to New Orleans, and returned to Vicksburg, on the fifth or sixth. Large numbers of enlisted men went up the river on furlough. From fifteen to twenty boats loaded with troops have gone down the river up to the 9th.

Seven boats loaded with troops passed Tunica going up the stream on the 5th. Sherman's troops are said to have gone up the river on furloughs. One brigade is left at Vicksburg under McPherson.

[This dispatch must certainly be designed to represent the "ups" and "downs" of a soldier's life.]

Another Yankee Sensation.

DALTON, March 17.

The Nashville Times of the 11th contains horrible accounts of the hanging of twenty-two Union soldiers by rebels at Kinston, N. C., who fled from conscription. They met their fate like men. Even Confederate soldiers were moved to tears a the spectacle. They also threatened to hang five of Col. Foster's men, who never have been rebel soldiers.

A Washington telegram states that the horrid disclosure had been made, that the Libby prison has been provided with two hundred kegs of powder placed under it duing the late raid. All quiet in front.

From Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 2.

All quiet in this department. A passive campaign on the part of the yankees is anticipated. The enemy is now making a reconnoissance up Red river. Gen. Taylor is anxious to meet them. The action on the part of Congress on the currency question, is anxiously looked for. This department is self sustaining. We could feed our army for twenty years.

It is bad policy to furlough any soldier to cross to this side of the Mississippi. Generals Lee, Johnston and Longstreet, are constantly losing men who cannot or will not return east of the river.

The people everywhere in this department are buoyant and expect to win our freedom before March 1865. Stonewall Jackson's commissary, Banks, is no more respected or favored here than when he made his disastrous flight from the valley of Virginia. The people and army have entire confidence in Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 15.

Mr. West introduced in the Senate yesterday, resolutions declaring that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is expressly granted to Congress, which in case of invasion is to be the sole judge to determine whether the public safety requires its suspension; declaring that parties guilty of crime in the States are not entitled to the sympathy of the Legislature, and expressing confidence in the President and Congress. The Judiciary Committee recommend that they pass.

Mr. Kenan spoke here last night. Lucius Q. Lamar speaks to-night, and A. H. Stephens on Wednesday night.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn Saturday night.

From Alabama.

DEMOPOLIS, March 14.

Maj. Gen. Loring has published an address to his division, and effective speeches were delivered by Judge Glenn, Gen. Featherstone and Capt. Barksdale. The whole division, which is largely composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians, have re-enlisted for the war.

Ragsdale and Roberson, of the 9th Arkansas regiment, who were sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion, have been reprieved.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, March 16.

Lieut. Gen. Hood had a grand drill of his corps to-day. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather it was largely attended, especially by general officers. After drill a sham battle was fought by the entire corps; the musketry and artillery firing drew forth the warmest praise of all who witnessed it. Weather excessively cold.

Newspaper Office Destroyed by a Mob.

DALTON, March 15.

The office of the Canton (Ohio) Enterprise, was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th inst. Several of them, as also of citizens, were killed during the melee. The Enterprise was a Vallandigham organ. Over $100,000 have been funded by the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army. The weather has suddenly become quite severe.

Sale of Bonds,

RICHMOND, March 16.

At auction to-day, Confederate eights, due in 1861, sold for $114 and interest. Five years bonds opened at 107 and closed at 103. Registered 115. Fifteen million loan 138¼. Gold 21½; silver 19¼ sterling exchange 20¾.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 14.

Our pickets report increased activity in the enemy's steamers between Folly and Coles' Islands. The emeny are again at work on Battery Gregg, and are engaged in hauling ammunition. No firing on the city to-day.

Communication Re-established---Death of Mrs. Beauregard.

MOBILE, March 14.

Telegraphic communication has been re established with Jackson, and north to Senatobia and Waterford, and south to Crookhorn and Amite. Parties late from New Orleans report the death of Mrs. Gen. Beauregard.

Meeting of the Mississippi Legislature.

MERIDIAN, March 14.

Gov. Clarke has ordered the assembling of the Mississippi legislature at Macon, on the 24th inst.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H. March 16.

All quiet in front to-day, the troops are in good spirits. Weather quite cool.

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, March 16th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I have not had any news worthy of note to communicate to you from this quarter for the last ten days past, which will account for my silence.

There was a rumor going the rounds last night, to the effect that the abolitionest were threatening our lines on the Dover road, but it needs confirmation.

I learn that the enemy are blockading the Neuse four miles this side of Newbern, and are also engaged in mounting a big gun, a two hundred pounder rifle cannon, at the mouth of Bachelor's creek; immediately on the banks of the Neuse.

My attention was called on yesterday to a copy of the Newburn North Carolina Times, (abolitionist) of a recent date, in which I noticed that Henry Clay Jones, had arrived in that town, and advertises himself as an attorney and counsellor at law. Jones was the Confederate receiver of the monies arising from sequestrated property, &c., for the counties, of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslowe. He run the blockade below here about six weeks ago, and went to the Yankees at Newburn, taking with him (so rumor says) several thousand dollars of the government funds.

I learn that Judge Biggs has appointed Council S. Wooten, Esq., a most estimable young man of this county (Lenoir) and a lawyer by profession, sequestration receiver in the place of Henry Clay Jones, absconded and removed.

Jones was not an original sessionist, as the Raleigh Progress of yesterday would have us believe; but the editor of that paper was. He was for the last man and last dollar, up to the fall of Newbern; of which I know many worthy citizens of that town who will bear me witness. As for Henry Clay Jones, he has never voted for secession or secession men since the election of old Lincoln. In short, he was a Union shrieker and submissionist, (like the editor of the Progress now is,) from the beginning of our national troubles.

I repeat, Messrs. Editors, that the Editor of the Progress was an original secessionist, and he pretended to stand faithfully by our cause until the abolition flag was planted upon the soil of North Carolina, when our evenings beg n to draw nigh and our troubles to thicken, when like Peter, he denied us, and like Judas, he betrayed us.

Gen. Hoke has not as yet completed his tobacco investigation, of which I made mention in my last letter; but I learn that he has sufficient evidence to implicate some of the star and stripes gentry—(as well as others) as being interested in the tobacco and cotton traffic, that has been going on for a long time between some of our people and the Yankees at Newbern.

We hope that Gen. Hoke will be permitted to remain at this post. He is certainly the right man in the right place, and at the right time.

Our troops down here are in most excellent health and spirit, and will vote next August so as to defeat Mr. Holden for Governor.

The Yankee forces at Newbern are supposed to be about 7 000 troops.

FROM LONGSTREET'S ARMY.—Gen. Buckner has been assigned to the command of Gen. Hood's old division, so long under Gen Jenkins, of this State.

"Everything," says a correspondent, "is beginning to wear a busy and mystified aspect, as if some movement of the enemy was influencing our army at present. Our pontoons had been laid across the Holston, two brigades of infantry thrown across, with some cavalry, towards Knoxville, to guard the work of the pioneers building a bridge over Flat Creek, on the way to Knoxville, and there were other signs of a forward movement.—But yesterday the pontoons were taken up immediately after the infantry had been ordered back on this side, and sent on the cars back towards Morristown. To-day, we are expecting orders to move after them on the same route, and rumors are afloat that the enemy has been reinforced and is moving a column up the valley beyond Clinch mountain, to fall suddenly across the Holston, up near Rogersville, on Gen. Longstreet's rear. No doubt Grant has discovered the necessity of removing this force from his left flank before venturing to penetrate the interior of Georgia. This may be a step for that purpose, and Gen. L. discovering it, is preparing to meet it."

Miners Wanted.---A Number of Good Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Copper Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chatham county. J. M. HECK & CO.
March 18, 1864. 45-d10t.*

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. [SEAL.] VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raiegh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

The Progress, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, and Wadesboro' Argus, will publish two weeks.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

Wanted.
WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE MONEY
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17 45-1w* Kinston, N. C.